



## THE NEW YORK AND GLOUCESTER STRUGGLING TO CATCH UP.

This photograph was taken from the deck of the Texas by the Journal's special photographer on board that battle ship on the afternoon of July 3, some twelve miles westward of the mouth of Santiago harbor; and not long before the Cristobal Colon struck her colors. This was when Admiral Sampson was doing his level best to get into the fight and the plucky Gloucester was showing that she wanted more of it.

mission to Toral to withdraw his troops from Santiago, because Toral wants to go to Havana. Miles has offered to send Toral's troops to Spain on parole, if the city and troops surrender.

Madrid is now considering the proposition. Toral must answer before noon to-morrow.

The remainder of the programme is:

The earliest possible removal of the American army, with the exception of an adequate garrison, from Santiago Province.

Extraordinary and instant measures to prevent the spread of yellow fever in the army.

**To Ship Spaniards Home.**

The President declared he will not permit Pando, Toral and Luque to leave the eastern end of the island for the purpose of reinforcing Blanco at Havana.

The President proposes that if Toral surrenders the city, the harbor and the stored munitions of war he and his army will be shipped back to Spain on parole, at the expense of the United States.

The Cabinet came to no conclusion what would be done with the Spaniards in case of Toral's refusal to accept our terms, and their capture was effected through renewed hostilities.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of sending all the prisoners captured during the war back to Spain as a measure of economy. This is based on the theory that they can do no harm in the mother country except to swell the army there, for Spain has no facilities to send them to the Philippines or back to Cuba.

**We Will Leave Santiago.**

The Cabinet was a unit, on the proposition to withdraw from the province the bulk of the American army as soon as Santiago falls.

General Garcia's troops, numbering about 4,000, will be quartered in Santiago, with about 5,000 American troops under General Shafter, who will be the Military Governor, and who, by the way, is the only yellow fever immune among the Generals.

The fever news caused this decision. It means that there will be no further land operations in Cuba until Fall, or after the rainy season, and that the army will be sent to Porto Rico as soon as Santiago is disposed of.

The President and his advisers are much disturbed at the official information that there are fourteen yellow fever cases in the American army. Their alarm has been increased by the unofficial but accurate information that there are now more than one hundred cases there.

Administration officials do not attempt to conceal their belief that the outbreak of the fever will have the effect of prolonging the war.

**May Force the Harbor.**

The difference of opinion between the army and the navy as to whether the vessels or the troops should take Santiago was discussed and settled by the Cabinet at its special meeting to-day.

**Sampson will endeavor to force the harbor channel to-morrow, as a last resort.**

First, for two hours, the intrenchments and town will be

shelled by the mortars and guns of Shafter's army, while the 13-inch guns of the fleet will hurl shells into the town from the sea.

Then the troops will endeavor to carry the intrenchments by storm. If they are repulsed, Sampson will do his part. He will direct a furious cannonade against the harbor batteries, and after driving the Spanish gunners from their places, will send in craft of all kinds to grapple for submarine mines and torpedoes, and may land 1,000 sailors and marines to seize the batteries.

Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan, of the Naval Board of Strategy, were called before the Cabinet to-day, and the entire situation from the naval and military standpoints was gone over.

After the Cabinet meeting specific instructions were telegraphed to Admiral Sampson.

**Attack Begins at Noon.**

The army—assuming that Toral refuses to surrender—will begin the attack at noon. It will be opened from the heights at Caney, where the 3.2-inch and 5-inch guns have been placed by General Randolph. General Henry is in command at this point, General Lawton having pushed his whole division further west and directly opposite the north front of the city.

The mortar batteries are in front of General Duffield's troops, who occupy the centre, vacated by General Kent, now holding the left wing.

Two of the battle ships, the Oregon and the Indiana, will begin shelling the city from Aguadores as soon as the land bombardment begins.

**Infantry Charge at 2 P. M.**

The army guns and mortars are expected to so reduce the trenches as to permit an infantry charge about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Upon the success or repulse of the infantry will depend the main movement of Sampson's fleet. If the infantry fails to carry the trenches Sampson will make the effort to force the harbor.

The feeling in the army and navy to-night is that the city will be taken by storm on the land side, and that the supreme effort of the navy may not be necessary to reach the enemy through the harbor.

## ONLY WAITING FOR BIG GUNS.

**Bombardment of Santiago Depends on Placing Gen. Randolph's Batteries.**

OF JUANQUA, July 12, 8 p. m., via Kingston, July 13.—All the negotiations for a peaceful surrender of Santiago ended in utter failure to-day, and the city must fall by the sword.

General Toral, the Spanish commander, has finally refused General Shafter's proposal for an unconditional surrender, and the American army now awaits the word of its General to begin the final struggle.

Just when the attack will be made depends on the time which will ensue before General Randolph can land his batteries at the front, as it is definitely settled that the forward movements will not begin until the army is fully backed up by his guns, the absence of which caused so many lives to be lost during the previous engagements.

General Randolph's movement began early this morning, but tonight, out of the ten batteries, only one of four guns had succeeded in making its way over the almost impassable trail to the trenches at the front.

This, with the four batteries already there, is not considered by the American commander as sufficient, and probably twenty-four hours more will elapse before

the general engagement begins. General Shafter's second and last proposal to surrender was sent into Santiago at noon yesterday. It went in the form of a terse note, in which the General pointed out the hopelessness of the Spanish position, surrounded by the American troops, cut off from reinforcements, and without means to combat our fleet, which could hurl shells by the hundred into the heart of the city.

Unconditional surrender, it was declared, was the only terms to be considered, and only prompt acceptance of these terms could save the Spanish army and innocent citizens from awful slaughter.

**Toral Sends a Terse Answer.**

The dring, which had been going on at intervals since Sunday afternoon, was ordered stopped when the flag of truce started for the Spanish lines, and has not been resumed since.

No attention was paid to General Shafter's communication until shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, when a reply came under a flag of truce.

General Toral was as brief as his foe, saying in effect that if the Americans wanted Santiago they could come and get it. He declared unconditional surrender to be entirely beyond reason and possibility, and although no firing was ordered to meet an attack at any time the invading army saw fit to make one.

General Shafter accepted the reply as final, and although no firing was ordered he immediately began preparations for the coming struggle.

General Randolph's ten light batteries were ordered rushed from the landing place at Juanquá, and a change in the lines was made. General Lawton's entire division was moved to the north a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Calmeres, on the border of the harbor.

This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle entirely surrounding Santiago, and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards, except by water, as our tanks rest at the water's edge.

The late arrivals of volunteers were up from Juanquá, and the First Illinois Regiment, the Eighth Ohio, and the regiment from the District of Columbia were located in the trenches vacated by the Spaniards.

Hine's Battery was swung round to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's line, and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of the city.

This is a most important move, as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are lying in the line of fire. The present position being such that shells can be thrown over the buildings thus protected from assault.

**Cubans Capture a Town.**

The little town of Calmeres was evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday, and is now occupied by the Cuban troops with a few companies of regulars.

Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water line to water line and hence the city is in a great blunder on the part of the Spaniards to desert the place without a struggle, as with it General Lawton's flank is left open.

Near this point the Spanish left wing, and this flank has been known to be the weak portion of their line. During the week's struggle the Spaniards have been constructing a series of trenches and fortifications, and General Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

In the present plans the American army and navy will make a final charge at the city, while the great coil of American Spanish positions, the divisions desert from all along the line. As the semi-circle of batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire.

The American officers feel confident the city can withstand this terrible assault but at short time.

**Miles Goes to the Front.**

General Miles went to the front to-day, and will probably remain there the greater part of to-morrow. He went ashore early this morning, and telephoned to General Shafter. The latter advised him not to start out until later, as the roads were in a fearful condition, and the troops were badly blocked by supply trains. The General waited until noon, and then set out.

General Miles was much interested in the war maps and information regarding the neighborhood later received in making a reconnaissance of the front. His journey was a long one, owing to the rain and mud, the latter in many places being up to the horses' knees.

**Soldiers Soaked by the Rains.**

The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Piercing tropical thunderstorms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour of rain. The little pits and trenches at the front have been flooded, and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground.

The steady heavy rain has soaked the

been greatly increased, and much illness is likely to result, as no adequate shelter is possible.

The trail to the front is in frightful shape. The streams and fords are swollen and the soft soil is cut into almost impassable shape by the wheels of the supply wagons. One of General Randolph's light batteries occupied a whole day in getting to the front.

The rain is coming down in torrents to-night, and a thunderstorm is raging along the coast. If the storm continues it is likely to delay operations seriously.

Troops from the auxiliary cruisers Yale and St. Paul have been landing in the rain all day, and have been made into camp wet and miserable. It has been a bitter experience for the raw troops, but they have been pushed right on to the front to-morrow.

The beach to-night is dotted with the spluttering camp fires of the new arrivals. The men are clustering about the feeble flames in dismal groups, many of them without the slightest shelter from the tropical downpour.

**Our Fleet Is Inactive.**

The fleet was inactive all day. The Brooklyn occupied a position about five miles west of the harbor entrance, and the remainder of our war ships were strung along the coast as far as Juraguá, and the latter point the flagship New York lay nearly all day.

Rear-Admiral Sampson and General Miles were in communication during the forenoon. General Miles went on board the New York at about 9 o'clock, and directing from the Spanish line, the two commanders conferred later. The nature of their conferences could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to have related to a concerted attack upon Santiago.

Several of our ships, including the New York, with Commodore Watson on board, were ordered to move to the front of the harbor to-day, firing at the Philadelphians. A landing could easily be effected with the Rough Riders in battle.

**Few Spanish Deserters.**

The reports of wholesale desertions from the Spanish forces are untrue. A few deserters reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been a hundred since the beginning of the campaign.

A little Spanish gunboat was discovered in the harbor to-day, lying at the Philadelphia. A landing could easily be effected with the Rough Riders in battle.

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line of Matanzas, have been engaged with the insurgents of that neighborhood, killing five of the latter.

**Railroad Train Dynamited.**

On Saturday, July 9, the insurgents dynamited the railroad between Candelaria and Punta Buena, Province of Pinar del Rio. The explosion covered at the moment the observation train was passing. The engine was damaged, a culvert was destroyed and an armored car was derailed. One soldier and the sacrist were wounded, and communication over that part of the line was interrupted until Sunday.

The local newspapers publish long articles giving details of the bombardment of Las Tunas, province of Santa Clara. They seem to confirm the reports that an effort was made to land an American expedition at Tarabacoa, on the south coast of that province.

The Spaniards say the Americans were obliged to re-embark, owing to the stubborn resistance made by the local fort, which is said to have been garrisoned by only sixty men.

An American war ship is said to have fired two hundred shots at the fort. The explosion was seen, and was fired from the neighborhood being thick with lagoons and swampland and the only outlet closed by a fort.

**The Fight at Punta Caney.**

On July 1, it is further asserted, an American expedition made an attempt to land at Punta Caney, and was obliged to retreat, leaving one man killed on the field. Some documents fell into the hands of the Spaniards, and it is believed from them it was learned that the man killed was Indolito Nunez, a brother of the leader of the insurgent Brigadier-General Emilio Nunez.

This is believed to be the second division of the expedition which attempted a landing at Punta Caney. The members of the expedition immediately after the telephone line was cut, the Spaniards used the rocket signals in order to communicate with the fort until the telephone line was repaired.

Meanwhile one of the American auxiliary cruisers went around in the shoal water of Punta Caney. After a great deal of firing from the part of the gunboat, breaking the town's line of defense, the American found it to be impossible to land the ship. The American gunboat Maclachlan then sent a monitor, which fired about thirty shots at the town. Later the American shot was floated off with the rising tide.

On the night of June 30 and July 1 and 2 the Americans kept strict guard over the coast, and evidently fearing surprise from the Spaniards, they kept a heavy searchlight blazing over the whole vicinity of the fort until the telephone line was repaired.

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## TROOPS MARCH AWAY FROM CAMP ALGER.

Washington, July 13.—Brigadier-General Gobin, commanding the Third Brigade, at Camp Alger, to-day received orders to transfer his brigade to the Crittenden farm, near Dunn Loring, Va. One regiment has already left camp, and the two others probably will move to-morrow.

Some officers express the opinion that the change of location was ordered so as to lessen the amount of hauling necessary to provide supplies for the brigade. It is generally thought, however, that the real cause was the recent agitation of the question of the sanitary condition of the camp. It is not known whether the entire camp will be moved, but at present it does not appear probable.

## THREE COLONELS WIN GENERALS' STARS.

Washington, July 13.—The President has directed the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels W. S. Worth, Thirtieth Infantry; E. H. Liscomb, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and E. B. Ewers, Ninth Infantry, to the grade of brigadier-generals, in recognition of their gallant and meritorious action in the operations about Santiago.

## BLANCO TELLS HOW SPANIARDS BEAT US.

Madrid, July 13.—An official dispatch from Havana says: "The Americans attempted to effect a landing at Bayamo, near Sagua, but the Spaniards forced them to retreat to the ships, which covered the landing, and which fired two hundred shells on the forts. One Spaniard was wounded."

"The Americans renewed the attempt further away, but were again repulsed. An American transport is ashore at Punta Caney."

may be relied upon always to take good care for that which in all of these cases is still most important, namely the flag's honor."

## DEWEY HARASSED.

Continued from First Page.

ferred to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

Although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing affairs with great diplomacy. He does not expect any trouble. The blockade will be more rigid hereafter. Only supply ships of the American and foreign fleets are allowed to enter.

The Esmeralda, from Hong Kong, carrying passengers, was stopped and ordered out to sea. The long-expected Australian steamer Culgoa, with a cargo of frozen beef, arrived and was welcomed by the American sailors and soldiers.

The Austrian cruiser Frundsberg arrived and saluted the Spanish flag first. The admirals returned later from another trip through the rebel lines.

**GERMANS KEEP SPAIN POSTED.**

War Ship Carries News to Madrid from the Philippines.

Madrid, July 13.—An official dispatch from Manila says:

"A German cruiser, which left Manila on the 5th, brings a letter from the Captain-General, saying that the situation there is unchanged. The commander of the cruiser reports that the Americans expect 6,000 reinforcements by July 15, when they will attack Manila from the north."

Two rebel chiefs have been shot. Advice from Manila and Manila report a general uprising in both provinces. In the operations at Sierra Capiz twenty-five insurgents and two Spaniards were killed."

**A Mystery of the Coroner's Office.**

Frank Clark, who says he is a hard-working boatman, employed on a brick barge plying between this city and Havana, was found asphyxiated on a pile of logs in Cordero Tullio's house, No. 310 West Eighteenth street, yesterday morning. All the doors and windows were locked and bolted, and Clark himself could not explain how he got there. "Perhaps you were dropped from Heaven," said Magistrate Most when Clark was arraigned. "You fell from Heaven," replied Clark, "and from Havana." Magistrate Most made Clark give a \$500 bond for his good behavior for six months.

**Boy of Eleven Stole in Church.**

Michael Smith, an eleven-year-old boy, of Long Island City, was arrested in the Queen's Court of Sessions yesterday of picking pockets in St. Mark's Catholic Church, in Long Island City, where he was sent to the Catholic reformatory. He took a pocketbook belonging to a school teacher during the service.

**Box of Eleven Stole in Church.**